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L21: Entry 1 of 5

File: PGPB

Sep 26, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020136727
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020136727 A1

TITLE: Immunogen adherence inhibitor and method of making and using same

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 26, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Nash, Peter	Eden Prairie	MN	US	
Rosevear, John W.	Edina	MN	US	
Robinson, D. L.	Edina	MN	US	
Robinson, Donald L.	Bloomington	MN	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/150.1; 424/581, 800/6[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KNOC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) **2. Document ID: US 20020106397 A1**

L21: Entry 2 of 5

File: PGPB

Aug 8, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020106397
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020106397 A1

TITLE: Immunogen adherence inhibitor and method of making and using same

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Nash, Peter	Eden Prairie	MN	US	
Rosevear, John W.	Edina	MN	US	
Robinson, Donald L.	Bloomington	MN	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/439; 424/164.1, 800/4[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KNOC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Image](#) **3. Document ID: US 20020098181 A1**

L21: Entry 3 of 5

File: PGPB

Jul 25, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020098181

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
 DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020098181 A1

TITLE: Immunogen adherence inhibitor and method of making and using same

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 25, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Nash, Peter	Eden Prairie	MN	US	
Rosevear, John W.	Edina	MN	US	
Robinson, Donald L.	Bloomington	MN	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/130.1; 530/388.1, 800/4

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4. Document ID: US 4591557 A

L21: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

May 27, 1986

US-PAT-NO: 4591557

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4591557 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Process and materials for producing soluble biological mediators from white blood cells

DATE-ISSUED: May 27, 1986

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Keyes; Lynne D.	New Brunswick	NJ		
Testa; Douglas	Neshanic Station	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/70.4; 424/85.1, 424/85.2, 435/2, 435/70.1, 435/70.5, 435/811,
435/91.32

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5. Document ID: US 20020098181 A1

L21: Entry 5 of 5

File: DWPI

Jul 25, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-665992

DERWENT-WEEK: 200278

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TITLE: Producing microbial adherence inhibitor that prevents adherence of targeted colony-forming immunogens in rumen of food animals, by separating antibodies to immunogen from eggs harvested from birds inoculated with immunogen

INVENTOR: NASH, P; ROBINSON, D L ; ROSEVEAR, J W

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002US-0038260 (January 7, 2002), 1999US-143985P (July 15, 1999),
 2000US-201268P (May 2, 2000), 2000US-0616843 (July 14, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
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1: Vaccine 1998 Feb;16(4):388-93

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Oral passive immunization against experimental salmonellosis in mice using chicken egg yolk antibodies specific for *Salmonella enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium*.

Yokoyama H, Umeda K, Peralta RC, Hashi T, Icatlo FC Jr, Kuroki M, Ikemori Y, Kodama Y.

Immunology Research Institute in Gifu, Japan.

The efficacy of chicken egg yolk homotypic antibodies specific for outer membrane proteins (OMP), lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or flagella (Fla) in controlling experimental salmonellosis in mice was investigated. Mice challenged orally with 2×10^9 c.f.u. of *Salmonella enteritidis* or 2×10^7 c.f.u. of *S. typhimurium* were orally treated with 0.2 ml anti-OMP, -LPS or -Fla yolk antibody three times a day for three consecutive days. In mice challenged with *S. enteritidis*, antibody treatment resulted in a survival rate of 80%, 47% and 60% using OMP, LPS or Fla specific antibodies respectively, in contrast to only 20% in control mice. In the *S. typhimurium* trial, survival rate was 40%, 30% and 20% using OMP, LPS or Fla specific antibodies respectively in contrast to 0% in control mice. In vitro adhesion of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* to HeLa cells was significantly reduced by anti-OMP, -LPS, and -Fla homotypic antibodies. Results suggest that egg yolk antibodies specific for *Salmonella* OMP, LPS, and Fla may protect mice from experimental salmonellosis when passively administered orally. Of these antibodies, anti-OMP exhibited the highest level of protection in vivo and in vitro.

PMID: 9607060 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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□1: Biosci Biotechnol Biochem 1996 May;60(5):886-8

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Immune functions of immunoglobulin Y isolated from egg yolk of hens immunized with various infectious bacteria.

Sugita-Konishi Y, Shibata K, Yun SS, Hara-Kudo Y, Yamaguchi K, Kumagai S.

PubMed Services

Department of Biomedical Food Research, National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.

We studied the immune functions of IgY obtained from hens immunized with a mixture of formalin-treated pathogenic bacteria. The IgY inhibited the growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, the production of *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxin-A, and adhesion of *Salmonella enteritidis* to cultured human intestinal cells (Caco 2). The results indicated that IgY specific for plural bacteria has effects useful toward prevention of bacterial diseases.

PMID: 8704318 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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1: Am J Vet Res 1998 Apr;59(4):416-20

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Prevention of fatal salmonellosis in neonatal calves, using orally administered chicken egg yolk Salmonella-specific antibodies.

Yokoyama H, Peralta RC, Umeda K, Hashi T, Icatlo FC Jr, Kuroki M, Ikemori Y, Kodama Y.

Immunology Research Institute in Gifu, Sano, Gifu City, Japan.

OBJECTIVE: To protect neonatal calves against fatal salmonellosis within the first 2 weeks after birth, using chicken egg yolk antibodies specific against *Salmonella typhimurium* or *S dublin*. **ANIMALS:** 38 neonatal Holstein calves from *Salmonella*-free farms. **PROCEDURE:** After removal of the lipid components with hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, egg yolk antibodies were spray dried. At 4 days of age, calves were challenge exposed by oral inoculation with 10(11) virulent *S typhimurium* (experiment 1) or *S dublin* (experiment 2). Starting from the challenge-exposure day, egg yolk antibody preparations were administered orally 3 times a day for 7 to 10 days. **RESULTS:** In passive immunization trials, the orally administered antibodies conferred dose-dependent protection against infection with each of the homologous strains of *Salmonella*. Within 7 to 10 days after challenge exposure, all control calves died, whereas low-titer antibody-treated calves had 60 to 100% mortality. Only fever and diarrhea, but no deaths ($P < 0.01$), were observed in calves given the highest titer of antibody. **CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE:** Compared with that in control calves, survival was significantly higher among calves given antibodies with titers of 500 ($P < 0.05$) and 1,000 ($P < 0.01$) homotypic for *S typhimurium* and with titer of 5,000 ($P < 0.01$) for *S dublin*. Egg yolk antibodies specific for whole cell *S typhimurium* or *S dublin* are protective against fatal salmonellosis when given in sufficiently high concentration, and may be clinically useful during a salmonellosis outbreak.

PMID: 9563623 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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